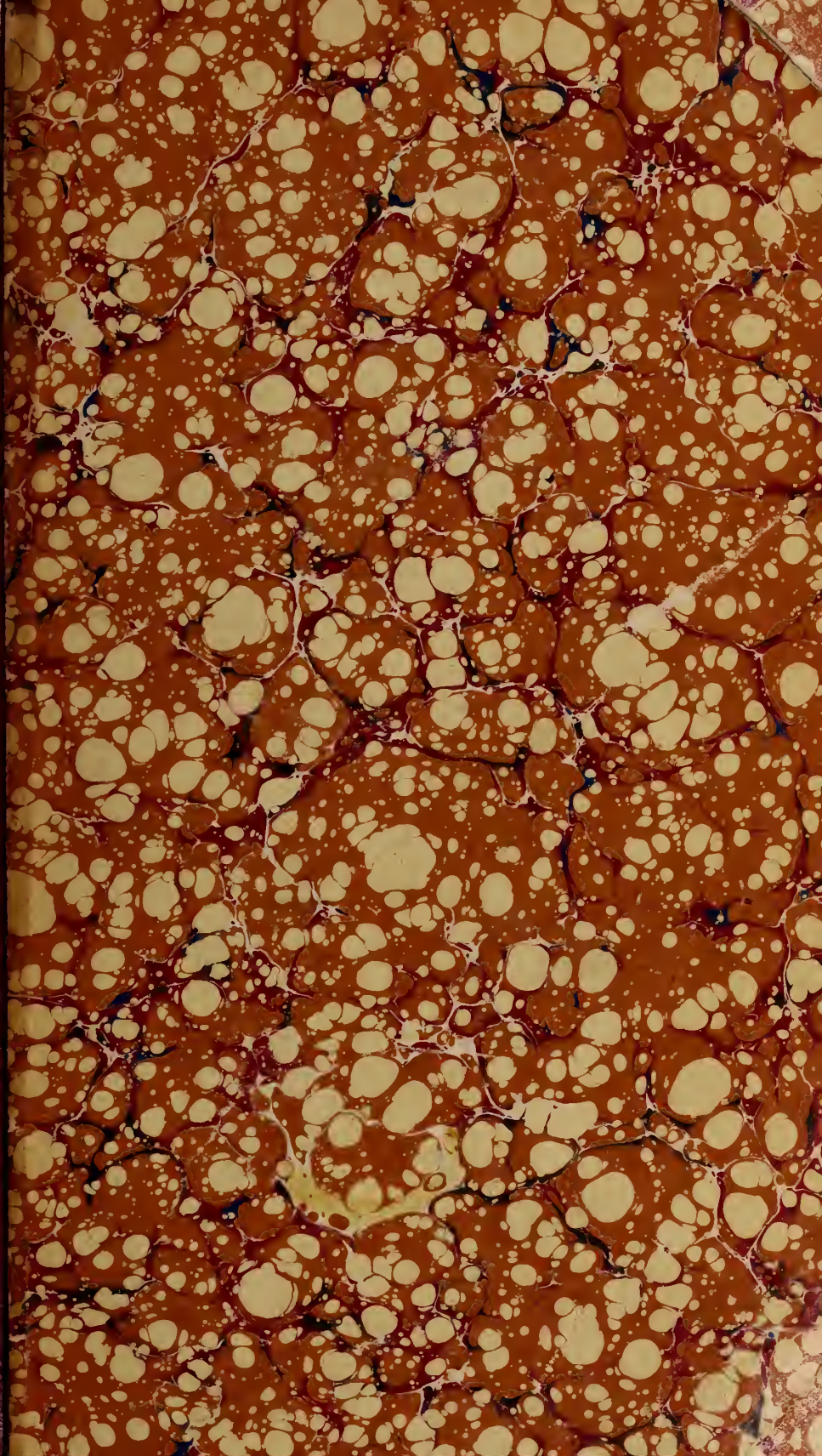

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PAGE

Africa—The African Christian Sabbath..... 195
In Perils of Waters..... 198
Hungry Husbands..... 206
"In Sickness and in Health"..... 200
Kaffir Women,..... 206
As Little Children..... 201
Women Missionaries in..... 195
Letters from.....65, 113, 135, 159, 209, 257, 281
Notes on.... 15, 26, 73, 79, 145, 170, 193, 194, 217, 218, 342

Annual Meetings..... 137, 140, 141, 142, 161

Appreciations, Retiring Editor..... 33

Bahaism, Notes on.....98, 122
Life on..... 170

Book Reviews—Fifty Years Among Siamese and Lao 175
Christian and Mohammedan..... 177
The Chinese Revolution..... 178
Calvin Wilson Mateer..... 178
Character Building in China..... 178
Education of Women in China..... 179
South American Problems..... 180
Fetish Folk of West Africa. 254
Choosing the Highest..... 278

Canvass Week.....19, 44
Changes in the Missionary Force.....20, 44, 62, 92, 117, 137, 157, 183, 205, 236, 253, 276

China Campaign.....193, 241, 259, 283

China—Causes of Rebellion..... 3
Latest Mail Bag..... 6
An Hour in the Clinic..... 7
Among War's Alarms..... 11
Typical Session in Tsining..... 11
An Inland Voyage..... 12
True Light Seminary..... 12
Quarantine Work..... 14
Insurrection in Lien Chou..... 15
Recent Words from Ichoufu..... 16
Christian's Status To-Day in..... 40
Chinese, Japanese and Koreans in the United States: Chinese Women and Children in San Francisco 124
When the Golden Gate Swings Open..... 123
Chinese in New York..... 128
Yeung Mo Owen..... 133
Missionaries in..... 3
Letters from..17, 41, 65, 66, 90, 113, 136, 184, 209, 233, 257
Notes on.....1, 2, 26, 49, 74, 75, 97, 98, 122, 145, 146, 265

Conferences.....45, 88, 186, 187, 235, 236

Editorial Notes—*Ave*..... 1
Change in Topics 2
Gain in Subscriptions..... 2
The Century on Undergraduates..... 1
Anti-toxin for Oppression..... 2
Circulation..... 73
Princeton Centennial..... 73
Salem Commemoration..... 73
Chattanooga Convention..... 98
Bibles for Sailors..... 122
Oriental Workers' Association..... 121
Slave Girls..... 121
General Assembly..... 145
Cost of Living..... 194
Ship Libraries..... 217
Travelers' Handbook..... 217
Typhoid Inoculation..... 218
Growth of Missionary Force..... 241
Peru Atrocities..... 241
Continuation Committee..... 265
December Number..... 266

Exchange.....20, 67

Forward Step, A..... 44

Fourteen Mission Study Classes in One Church.. 260

Growth of Presbyterian Foreign Mission Work. 88

PAGE

Guatemala—Christian Education for Youth..... 243
Helping Africa..... 245
Missionaries in..... 243
Notes on..... 266

Harvest Gleanings..... 20

High Class Mohammedan Wedding, A..... 271

Illustrations:
Africa: Swinging Chair, 198; African Canoe, 199; Communion Gathering at Efulen, 196; Dr. Johnson's House at Metet, 201; Maps, Darkest Africa, Vastness of Africa, 206. *China:* A Cadet Corps, 14: A Hopeless Case, 9; Chen Chueng Seng, 5; Emperor Hsiian Tung, 6; Student Volunteers in Nanking, 3; Session in Tsining, 10; Mrs. Calvin Mateer, 179; David Gregg Hospital, 181; Taoist Priest, 182. *Guatemala:* Woman and Child, 244. *India:* Hardwar, 77; *En Route* in India, five, 8 ; Leper Beggars, 83; Miraj Hospital Children. 85; Canal at Rupar, 153; Church at Saharanpur, 155; Ruth and Asâ Dêl, 152; Benares, 204. *Japan:* In Snow at Otaru, 53; Church at Kyoto, 55; Technical School at Port Arthur, 58; Monument Hill at Port Arthur, 61; Kodomacho St., Dalny, 61; Cottage, Wilmina School, 62. *Korea:* Temple of Heaven, Seoul, 37; Rev. Graham Lee, 38; Korean Woman, 39. *Mexico:* Buildings at Coyoacàn, 148; Building the Wall, 251; Revolutionists, 252; Saltillo Graduates, 252. *Persia:* The Burden-bearer, 277; A Persian Devil-worshipper, 274; Group of Kurds, 275; A Christian Woman, 274. *Philippines:* Travelling in Philippines, four, 221; Boys at Work in Silliman Institute, 224; Chapel at Dumagnete, 226: S. S. Teachers at Cebu, 231. *Siam and Laos:* Chieng Mai Church, 110; Christian Family, 111; Christian Girls, Siamese Woman in National Dress 104; Coronation of Siamese King, 108; Miss McCord with Teachers, 101; Petchaburi Compound, 107; Shellman Boys, 111; Mounting at Lakawn, 112; Dr. McGilvary, 177; Map N. Siam, 175; Specimens Foreign Type, 173. *South America:* Missionaries at Bogota Station. 246; Peons Carrying Mrs. C. S. Williams, 249. *Syria:* Carrying the Baby, iv; Filling the Traveler's Cup, 270. *In United States:* Ellen C. Parsons, 27; 23 Center St., 29; 53 5th Ave., 31; 156 5th Ave., 32; First Hindu Temple in U. S., 123; Buddhist Mission at San José, 125; Helen Wong and Her Friend Gue, 134; Newly Rescued Slave Girls, 133; Rev. Huie Kin and Boys, 129; Annual Conference at Los Angeles, 131; Mrs. H. C. Campbell, 161; Mrs. C. R. Hopkins, 167; Mrs. H. B. Pinney, 167; Mrs. J. B. Shaw, 213; Fruits of the Vine, 162.

Impressions on Education of Girls in the Levant, 171, 207

India—Presbyterian Work in..... 75
A Little Captive Maid..... 76
Under the Shadow of the Plague..... 78
Gratitude the Heart's Memory..... 79
Among the Little Girls..... 81
Durbar Echoes..... 81
Demon Possession in the Punjab..... 83
Doctors and Nurses..... 85
A Great Social Danger..... 85
School News..... 86
Washing Away Sin..... 86
Teaching and Mothering..... 152
A Lively Offering..... 155
Worship of Idols..... 203
Women Missionaries in..... 75
Letters from.....41, 66, 159, 184, 209
Notes on.....73, 74, 98, 170, 218

Japan—Church of Christ in..... 51
Winter Harvests in the Far North..... 51
Some Reaping and a Fresh Sowing..... 56
Our Outpost in Manchuria..... 57

PAGE

Social Service at Tokuyama 59
Memories of My Japanese School-Girls 59
Problems of Progress in Education 60
Face to Face 63
A Joyful Reunion 225
Women Missionaries in 51
Letters from 17
Notes on 2, 50, 74, 194, 218, 265

JUBILEE—Post, at Charleston, S. C. 26
Gifts 25
Items 68
Celebration 68

KOREA—Some Shunammites in 36
An Experience with the Righteous Army 38
Items from 39
Building on the One Foundation 199
Women Missionaries in 27
Letters from 41, 136, 159, 233
Notes on 26, 27, 50, 122, 169, 193, 194, 242, 266

LIGHT READING FOR WARM WEATHER 175

METHODS OF APPROACH 63, 100, 126, 149, 283

MEXICO—Revolution and Missions in 147
Coyoacàn Chronicles 251
Women Missionaries in 243
Notes on 2, 99, 266

MISSIONARY CONSCIENCE, THE 259

MISSIONARY READERS, TO 68

MISSION PRESSES 173

MISSION STUDY EXTENSION 67

MOSLEM WORLD, THE 181

NECESSITY FOR BAND AND JUNIOR WORK 114

NEW SOCIETIES 119, 168, 237, 264, 288

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS 21, 45, 69, 93, 117, 166, 190, 213, 237, 261, 285

NOTICES 45, 69, 92, 116, 144, 164, 187

OBITUARY NOTES—Mrs. Kyle 49
Rev. J. N. Hyde 98
Mrs. Darwin R. James 121
Mrs. H. C. Campbell 186
Mrs. E. P. Newton 170
Mrs. M. E. Sangster 170
Canon Greenstock 194
Dr. Samuel Jessup 193
Mrs. S. A. Moffett 193
Dr. Gaynor 217
Mrs. J. B. Cochran 250
Mrs. I. M. Condit 254
Dr. A. H. Ewing 241
Hon. Hamilton King 242
Mrs. T. C. Winn 265
Wm. Rankin 266
Dr. Lane 266

OVER SEA AND LAND 20, 116, 165, 187, 261, 285

PERSIA—Women Missionaries in 267
Plans for Evangelizing 273
Some Village Experiences 276
"The New Woman in" 279
Letters from 17, 41, 87, 159, 281
Notes on 26, 49, 73, 242

PERSONAL NOTES 2, 49, 50, 55, 74, 98, 99, 121, 122, 145, 169, 170, 194, 217, 218, 241, 242, 265, 282

PHILIPPINES—Philippine Presbyterianism 219
Itinerating in Antique Province 220
Increased Activity of the Romish Church 222
Here and There in the Islands 223
Our Superintendent 225
On Culion 226
School-Girls at Ellinwood 229
Women Working in Cebu 230
Women Missionaries in 219

PAGE

Letters from 17, 233, 281
Notes on 98, 146, 212, 265

POSTER 93

PROGRAMMES—*Japan*, 67; *India*, 67; *Siam and Laos*, 91; *Chinese, Japanese and Koreans in the United States* 114

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTHWEST 91

SIAM AND LAOS—Past and Present in 99
That Missionary Article 102
Schools and Scholars 106
Ups and Downs in Siam 106
Vivat Rex 108
A Flower on Dr. Wilson's Grave 109
Men and Religion in Laos 109
"He Laid His Hands on them and Healed them" 130
Missionaries whose Names are Not in the Year Book 153
Women Missionaries in 99
Letters from 17, 98, 136, 233
Notes on 98, 146, 169, 194

SOUTH AMERICA—New Church at Caracas 15
Plowing New Ground 247
Opportunity of the Strong 250
Women Missionaries in 243
Letters from 65, 66, 135, 184, 281
Notes on 26, 73, 145, 266

SUMMER SCHOOLS 211, 212, 213

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS 165

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEP'T 285

SYRIA—Women Missionaries in 267
After Thirty Years 267
Mount Lebanon 268
A Fortnight in the Lebanon Mountains 269
Syrian School Bits 270
Letters from 89, 136
Notes on 121

THREE JAPANESE BIRTHDAYS 227, 254

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE ASSEMBLY'S BOARD 174, 265

TREASURERS' REPORTS 24, 28, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 27

UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS—*The Light of the World* 19, 43
China's New Day 211, 235, 259, 283

VERSE—The Thought of To-Morrow 7
To E. C. P. 33
The Days 40
Prayer for Absent Friends 57
According to His Will 75
The Gift of the Lepers 112
God Loveth a Cheerful Giver 151
The Scorn of Job 219
The New China 183
The Lord Thinketh Upon Me 203
The Plodder's Petition 247
His Birthday 267
Sonnet to Memory of Henry Martyn 280

VOYAGE INTO NEW SEAS, A 163

WHAT IS THE USE OF PRINTED REPORTS? 188

WITH PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG PEOPLE—
Meetings, Secretaries, Northfield 160
C. E. Work, Intermediate Societies, Call for China 185
An Afternoon Tea, Variety of Objects 210
Westminster Guild, Moving on Into the Women's Auxiliary 234
How They Do Things in Pittsburgh, Appeal for Embroidery Materials, Converted to Foreign Missions at Northfield 258
Westminster Guild, Whom Shall We Send? Wanted in Brazil, Mrs. Potter's Schedule 282

WOMEN'S DAY AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY 157

CARRYING THE BABY IN SYRIA
Just so may the Virgin Mother have carried the little Jesus.

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WOMAN'S WORK

Vol. XXVII. JANUARY, 1912 No. 1.

Ave! FOLLOWING hard upon the *vale* of the retiring editor comes her successor's All Hail! Here and there in this country and across the sea one will read these lines who knows me and to whom I can reach out a hand of friendly greeting. But to far more of the great family of readers of WOMAN'S WORK I know that I am just a name, with no associations and no background. Dear friends of our family circle, workers at home and workers abroad, I know you far better than you know me. The years spent in charge of the business-office have made me familiar with many of you. The previous years as officer in church and presbyterial society, and a manager of the New York Board have given me a close acquaintance with the home-worker and her problems, as well as with the *personnel* of the missionary force. I hope that each month the tie between us may become closer. Whatever editorial severities she may assume in the future at present Elisha is feeling very meek as she realizes how much alteration will be required to make Elijah's garment even an approximate fit. Without the experience and the encyclopædic knowledge of Miss Parsons, things may not be done in just the way in which she has been doing them—it is idle for David to try to fight in Saul's armor. All your suggestions, comments, questions, criticisms will be needed. Please do not just keep silence, but help to make the magazine a live wire along which will pulsate vital sparks to and from those in widely-scattered places who yet hold each other so dear. While it is difficult to take up work which has been so ably done for a quarter of a century, it would be ungrateful not to say how much I am helped by, and how deeply I appreciate the confidence of friends. A special message of help came too on the first morning on which I sat at the editor's desk, when I read at the top of the page in the Year-book, "To him that hath no might, *He* increaseth strength."

THE LARGE number present at the noon-day gathering on Nov. 22d, were deeply interested to see and to hear Prof. W. K. Chung, Dean of Canton Christian College. In clear and terse English he made three statements about the revolution: (1) Those engaged in it would win—or they would die. (2) They would take great care of foreign schools and mission work. (3) After the revolution Christian work would be very progressive. He also strongly urged the importance of an institution parallel to the Christian College, for girls.

THE BEAR in the north, and the Lion in the south, are keenly watching Persia. Russia's seizing of the first pretext to disregard her treaty to respect Persia's independence, what appears to be her secret backing of the attempted return of the deposed Shah, her increase in her troops, all have an ominous appearance. A joint protectorate of England and Russia may mean religious freedom and settled conditions, but it would mean, too, the end of the political entity of the Empire of Cyrus.

A FOREIGNER traveling down the Yellow River by houseboat overheard a conversation between the head-boatman and a Chinese passenger. They were discussing missions from a truly Chinese viewpoint. Said the passenger: "I don't believe in these foreign doctrines, nor have I any use for these missions in China." "Well," said the skipper, "you evidently haven't been to Tsining. I went there to the hospital, blind in both eyes, and they cured me. *I* believe in them."

THE CHURCH at home and the workers in India will not forget Mrs. Eliza J. Wilder and her daughter, Grace E. Wilder. Even as these faithful and self-denying women passed on to the higher activities of eternity their last thought was for the work they had loved and to which they had given their lives here. Grace Wilder left to the Board in her will the property, which belonged to her,

at Islampur, and her mother bequeathed $1,000, the interest of which is to be used in the work at the village-settlement. They, being dead, will yet speak.

RESOLUTION adopted at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Synod of the Church of Christ in Japan: "Dr. James Curtis Hepburn was not only one of the first Protestant missionaries to Japan, but he met the Japanese with generosity and engaged in the works with patience, and thus contributed much to the Japanese evangelization, medicine, literature, education and translation of the Bible. Having received his death-report, we are very much grieved, and at the same time we thank God that He despatched such a sincere, noble and philanthropic man as he as a first missionary to our country."

TWENTY weeks of country work during her second year in Korea, stands to the record of Miss Grace Davis, Chong Ju.

MANY will be surprised to see that this number is devoted to China. WOMAN'S WORK has been accustomed to follow the schedule of topics for the year as indicated by the Assembly's Board; for various reasons this year that schedule has been changed. By examining the list of topics printed as usual on the inside of the front cover of the magazine, our readers will see that January is assigned to China. In February the topic will be Korea, a country which was considered in November, but one from which we have always vital progress to record. It is planned to print in the February number a large part of the *Reminiscences of Twenty-five Years* which Miss Parsons has written, and other matter relating to her retirement.

WHEN Miss Mary Turner and Miss Kate Spencer were in New York on their way back to Aguas Calientes, Mexico, they seemed to think that comparatively few Christians in the United States realize the work that needs to be done in that country. So there will be rejoicing among those who are toiling there when they hear that Secretary A. W. Halsey, who has the supervision of that field, is going to visit it in person. Dr. Halsey plans to start in time to reach Mexico in order to be present at the annual Mission-meeting in January.

AT PAOTINGFU careful plans have been made in the event of the city's having to pass through times of pillage or slaughter. A Protective Society composed of some of the gentry of the city and missionaries, with the co-operation of the Chief of Police, have arranged to open places of refuge where the women and children may be under the protection of a guard of trustworthy men if need arises. Five such places have already been provided and more will be added as the need and suitable property appear.

DR. MAUD MACKEY and Dr. Elizabeth Lewis are allowed to remain in Paotingfu, where they hold themselves in readiness for emergency hospital work. All the other women have been sent to Tientsin.

THE VERY recent accounts of affairs and conditions in China presented in our articles fresh from the field this month, are supplemented by still later cablegrams received by the Board. On Dec. 2d, the word came that the China Council had advised all women to leave Hunan, Kwaishin, Yeung Kong, Ichowfu, Tsining and Yihsien. On Dec. 6th was added: "Famine prevailing at Yu-Yiao. Distress is great. Many will perish unless immediate relief is afforded." This brief statement sounds even more pitiful when the echo of the Christmas bells, with their suggestions of comfort and good cheer, is still in the air.

IN PERSIA also famine follows in the wake of war. The last news from Tabriz, received Dec. 1st, is that that city is still surrounded by a besieging army, the general of which has collected all the taxes of the province for two years ahead, keeping the money. A desperately hard winter for the poor is anticipated, as the roads over which the winter supplies come in have been closed for three months; even if they were now open the snows would prevent travel. Our missionaries say that there will be more need of relief work in the city than at any time within their recollection.

November, 1911, shows a gain over November, 1910, in the number of subscriptions received of 726. Many of these are new, fruits of Post-Jubilee work. If none of our old subscribers failed to renew how our list would roll up!

Our Missionaries in China

—EXCLUSIVE OF HAINAN—AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Tengchou *via Chefoo;* for Hunan, 18 Peking Road, Shanghai; Hwai Ynen *via Nanking;* Shnntefu *via Peking.*
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Permanent addresses are given. Thongh some are now in other places, we trust this is only temporary.

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*Not in formal connection with Women's Boards.

Causes of the Chinese Rebellion

The proposed loan of fifty million dollars for the development of Manchuria, and the building of railroads in China, has been given by the press as the direct cause of the present uprising in China. The Board of Communications proposed to centralize control of all railways in the Peking government, and the provinces objected. The opposition first broke out in Chengtu, and was so successful that in September the Viceroy's yamen was captured and the Viceroy made a prisoner.

The great success of the rising at Chengtu encouraged the spirit of rebellion at other centers; rebels captured Wuchang, the viceregal capital of Hunan, and Hupeh on the 10th of October. When the National Assembly later demanded the head of Cheng Hsuan Hai, the Minister of the Board of Communications, who had been the leader in se-

PASTOR DING, CENTER, SEATED, AND BAND OF STUDENT-VOLUNTEERS AT UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

curing the loan, and directing the imperial policy of central control, the argument that the loan was the direct cause seemed complete. Yet this was only one of several contributing causes which tended to precipitate the rebellion at that time. Even more potent a factor was the flood, and the consequent famine.

THREE MILLIONS OF STARVING PEOPLE

are liable to precipitate riot and rebellion in any country. In China the great flood was construed as additional evidence that Heaven no longer owned the present rule.

The real fundamental cause was the spirit of opposition and rebellion that had been seeking to drive out the Manchus for over seventy-five years. During the great Taiping Rebellion of 1850-64, by the most conservative estimates, 20,000,000 Chinese lost their lives in an attempt to drive out the Manchus. The attempt would have succeeded then had it not been for the ever-victorious Chinese army drilled and led, first by an American, Ward, and later by a British general, "Chinese Gordon."

Had there been no stronger hand to help than the weak Emperors Tao-Kuan and Kuan-sû, the Manchus could not have maintained from the period of the Taiping Rebellion to the Boxer uprising, a rule made exasperating to the Chinese by the queue and other badges of servitude. The Empress-Dowager Tsi Hsi was the "strong man" of China who for forty years dominated its destinies. The Boxer uprising was originally anti-Manchu in aim. She turned it aside from its original purpose and used it in a misguided attempt to drive out the hated foreigners. For this the allied powers talked of beheading her. But she returned to Peking in 1900 and soon again dominated the situation, proceeding to inaugurate reforms even more radical than those proposed by the Emperor Kuan-sû. She foresaw the revolution and by three different edicts she aimed to forestall it—the first edict granted a constitution and promised representative government in ten years; the second ordered Manchus and Chinese to intermarry, and the third commanded Manchus to send their sons abroad for study. Had the Empress lived the present revolution would have come about in a quieter way.

Following the Russo-Japanese war in 1906, when 15,000 Chinese students were gathered in Tokyo, Japan, ninety-five per cent. of them followed the lead of the anti-Manchu, Suen Yat Suen. They were active propagandists, and found their converts in high places in the civil and military service. The weakness of the Regent, Prince Chun, in giving way to the intrigues of the corrupt court and cashiering Yuan Shi Kai and Tuan Tang, two of the most progressive and powerful of the viceroys, fostered the revolutionary propaganda. The success of their propaganda and secret organization is shown by the way one provincial capital after another has passed over to the control of the revolutionists without contest. In most cases the same governors and mayors continue in office.

The revolutionists have learned well the lessons taught by the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer year, for they are protecting the property and guarding the

lives of foreigners in a remarkable way. Even at Nanking, where there has been displayed the most vengeful spirit on the part of the Imperialists,

NO MISSION PROPERTY HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

The rebellion has been marvellously successful, not only in the conquest of the best parts of the Empire but in the concessions so readily granted by the throne. Some of their leaders, like General Li Yuan Heng of Wuchang, are proving themselves strong, patriotic and high-minded men. They have the spirit of the men of '76. The vital question is, will they be able to come together, to sink all provincial differences, and be united under one central government? Yuan Shi Kai proves himself

STILL THE STRONG MAN

in securing most amazing concessions from the Manchus, and retaining the confidence of the leaders of the rebellion. Recent events promise that he can come to an agreement with the revolutionary leaders. He commands the respect of young China as does no other man in the Empire. It is futile to try to foretell what form the government is going to take. We know China cannot go back.

We are confident that the opportunities for presenting Christ will be a hundred-fold greater than before the revolution; where one student was seeking a western education under the old order, there will be a hundred under the new. It will be given to the missionaries to train the

LEADERS OF THE LEADERS

during the next fifteen years. The place the missionary holds in the confidence of imperialists and revolutionists alike, was shown by the fact that of a commission of three chosen to treat for terms of peace at Nanking, two were missionaries, one of whom was Dr. J. C. Garritt of our Presbyterian Mission. The opposing armies at Wuchang ceased firing while Dr. MacWillie, a missionary, crossed the Yangtse River between their lines, with a boat-load of women and children. Now is the time for the Church to press her advantage and bring up the reinforcement for a great victory.

Chinese Christian leaders are already coming to commanding positions in the Chinese church.

DING LI MEI,

trained under Doctor and Mrs. Mateer, was used of God in 1910-11, in leading seven hundred students in mission and general schools and colleges to enroll in a volunteer band pledging themselves to give their lives to winning their fellows to Christ. This movement was only gaining momentum when interrupted by the present rebellion; it will go forward more rapidly than ever when quiet is restored. Pastor Ding is a man of vision and great courage.

MR. CHENG CHUEN SENG,

editor with Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, of the Chinese *Christian Intelligencer*, had a prominent place among the young writers of the new Chinese, and had made his weekly the most widely read religious journal in China, uniting all denominations among its contributors and readers. It has become the recognized organ of the Chinese church not only to Christian readers but to the Chinese vernacular press.

MR. CHANG BOH LING

was converted only two years ago. He was baptized by Pastor Ding. He was a recognized scholar of the second degree under the old régime and connected with one of the best and most prominent families in Peking. His conversion was a profound experience, and like the apostle he dates all things new from that day. He combines a deep mystical spirit with an exceptional capacity for organization and detail. He had developed one of the best middle schools in China at Tientsin. Last April he was invited by the directors to become principal of the Chinese-American School in Peking. This school was supported by the American Indemnity Fund for the training of Chinese students for the American colleges. To the invitation of the directors Mr. Chang replied that he did not think he was the man they wanted, for he was a Christian, his first business was to testify to the blessedness of his Christian experience, and that purpose might embarrass

them. The directors replied that they knew his faith, and they wanted him. This school, by competitive tests, enrolls over four hundred of the highest students from the mission and government schools and colleges in all the provinces, for preparation to study in American colleges.

When parting with the writer after a summer student-conference held near Peking in June, Mr. Chang said, in his quaint English accent: "I pray my God every day that He will enable me to witness for Him by my work in that school, and many young men may be won to my Master." Such leaders are the real triumph of missions. Who can measure what can be done in the next ten years in China, in winning for Christ the leaders of the most ancient, most numerous, most durable, most virile people of the whole world? It is indeed the greatest opportunity since the Apostle Paul set out for the conquest of Europe.

(*Rev.*) *John E. Williams.*

Latest China Mail Bag

AN EXPERIENCED OBSERVER IN PEKING.

WE who passed through the Boxer troubles feel that anything may happen any day, but are much more inclined to think that nothing will happen here of an untoward character. The attitude of the people towards us is diametrically opposite to that of 1900. They are persistently seeking us, in hope of sending their families and goods to our compound for protection from either the Manchu or Chinese soldiers or the mob.

EMPEROR HSIIAN TUNG, STANDING; PRINCE REGENT HOLDING BABY-BROTHER

We invited in, the other day, thirty or more neighbors who had never been in the compound before, and planned with them for protection in case of trouble. They expressed profound gratitude. It is reported from Paotingfu that neither government schools nor officials are able to draw any money from the Chinese banks; but when a missionary sent to a bank for $200 they sent him $500, and asked if he did not want $1,000. The Government may fall but the Missions are expected to go on forever. Thus far we understand all suffering of Christians and missionaries has been purely incidental, they having received more special protection than any other class of people; but how long this measure of restraint can be maintained by either side is an open question. Here in Peking we feel that we have only two classes to fear, the defeated and disbanded soldiery, and the rabble eager for spoils. As we are supposed to have means of defence and to be supported by the legations, we are not likely to be the first object of attack, probably that would be the pawnshops and the native banks. We have put in telephones at the suggestion of the legation, have red rockets ready, and expect a body of marines to help us on the outbreak of any trouble. Most of the ladies have left Paotingfu and Shuntehfu for Tientsin; Miss Newton's school is disbanded; but otherwise our work is going on almost as usual, and we have heard from several directions that this undisturbed pursuit of our regular operations is one of the most quieting influences in the city.

WHAT WE HEAR FROM SHANGHAI.

It is impossible to communicate with Hankow except by mail and by wireless through the English or German fleets. The whole of Hunan being in the hands of the revolutionists we can only communicate with our mission there by mail, and even that is not very reliable.

We have had no direct word from Mr. Kepler, the most satisfactory news came by way of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Kepler had been injured by a stray bullet, but the physician did not consider it dangerous. Through a newspaper reporter we learn that having spent the day helping to care for the wounded at Hankow, in connection with the Red Cross work, he was afterwards on top of a house in the Japanese Concession, with a good many others, watching the battle, it being supposedly safe there, when he was struck by a bullet in the cheek, passing through the mouth and coming out of the neck on the other side. Dr. Wilder, our Consul-General, has promised to appeal to the Germans to see if they can get us any further information by wireless. Mr. Kepler had come to Hankow to get money, none could be had in Siangtan or Changsha, and as they were building, and also had to eat, dollars were indispensable. In order to provide for emergencies we have, with the Southern Presbyterians, taken the option of seven houses here, which we shall also have to furnish. Mrs. J. E. Williams, from Nanking, has already occupied one with her family; so far vacant houses are plenty in Shanghai, but the Chinese are now taking them, and already a Chinese family have wanted one of our seven. Business is in a worse state than I have ever known it, and although yesterday we had the Emperor's edict, promising a constitution and reforms, I fear it is too late to avert a worse crisis.

The foreign banks in Shanghai seem to be all right, but there is not a Chinese bank which can be counted on for a day, and it is so all over the country. All our station treasurers in this part of China have to come to Shanghai for silver dollars. The granting of that extra ten thousand, Mex., which was allowed to the China Council for emergencies, is a great comfort, and relieves us of a great deal of uncertainty. We are absolutely helpless in regard to our people in Hunan. But all the news we get from them is favorable, and we trust that possibly they may not have to leave.

Nov. 7th. We hear that Mr. Kepler is doing well and it is hoped will soon be out of the hospital. I enclose an article from the *Hankow Post* giving an account of the burning of the city. It is certainly the most terrible and uncalled-for holocaust I ever read of. And now Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, and other cities, as well as the Shanghai Arsenal and the Woosung Forts, have gone over to the revolutionists without fighting and almost without commotion. Of course the great problem now will be for them to bring order out of this chaos and establish some form of permanent government.

(*Rev. Dr.*) *Geo. F. Fitch.*

CHENCHOW.

It has been sounding something like war for the last ten days and while it is quiet and peaceful here the news from Hankow is far from peaceful. This revolution is nothing new, for ever since I came to China it has been perfectly clear to me that something of this kind would come some day. . . Mails are stopped except from Changsha here, and from here to Canton. What we fear here more than revolution is the robbers and rowdies who may think this a good time to to do their work. But we have a guard of one hundred soldiers, and two or three hundred home-guards are preparing to protect the place. At least for the present we seem to be going on in safety, and our building is progressing as usual. I had to stop it for a few days for want of brick, but will have my house completed before Christmas if nothing unforeseen occurs. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Dr. Berst are on a three weeks' itinerating tour to our south field; they have not heard much of the revolution except what letters we have sent. Everyone in our station is in splendid health; Mrs. Derr comes back well, and is doing a full woman's work caring for the girls' school.

Stephen C. Lewis, M. D.

EXPERIENCES IN HUNAN.

Changteh.—You read the news at home some days before it reaches us. The wires are still up between here and Changsha, and as that is the capital we are kept fairly well informed. Changsha is in the hands of the republicans, and orders have come for the officials here to be ready to turn over the government of this city. Forthwith the Imperial Chinese bank hauled down its sign, and last night the Imperial Post-

office followed suit. To-day the city is practically without any governing head. Republican leaders are on the way from the capital and doubtless by to-morrow the situation will be clearer. The republicans have issued strict orders that all foreigners and mission property are to be protected, but the situation here is strained because of the presence of so many rowdies and half-starving people. The floods of the summer made probably eighty thousand people in this district homeless and penniless. The men are loafing about without any work to do and hunger may drive them to some desperate act. Our danger is only in this respect. If these starving people can be fed and controlled all will be well, but if hunger drives them to desperation, we may find it a little difficult to remain. At present we are practically cut off from escape if we so desired. The only thing to do is to quietly remain without trying to be too aggressive in our work. It is hard for ladies to be here in these trying times, but they are

AS BRAVE AS THE MEN.

In the midst of this revolution many of China's poor people are starving. There are thirteen thousand people, mostly women and children, being fed here.

(*Rev.*) *C. J. Preston.*

SERENE COMMENTS ON THE WEATHER IN SIANGTAN.

We are neutral and will be protected in any case, unless all authority fails. Work on our two new residences has stopped, however, as we can get no checks cashed. We have had fine weather this autumn, and the health of the whole force is excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Althouse and my niece arrived here three weeks ago. They are at work and seem like old hands.

(*Rev.*) *W. H. Lingle.*

THE THOUGHT OF TO-MORROW

"'Lie still, be strong to-day'—but
Lord, to-morrow,
What of to-morrow, Lord?
Shall there be rest from fear, be truce
from sorrow,
Be living grain upon the sward
Now but a barren grave to me,
Be joy for sorrow?"
"Did I not die for thee?
Do I not live for thee? Leave Me to-
morrow."—*Selected.*

An Hour in the Clinic

FROM AN UNPROFESSIONAL VIEW-POINT

THE courtyard of the compound was full of carts, barrows and mule-litters, which had brought loads of misery to the mission hospital. It costs from four to six cents (gold) to hire a cart from the neighboring villages, and the sick wait for months till a load of patients can be found to share the expense of the trip. Tickets had been given to each person on arrival, and long before the clinic the waiting-room was filled with a most woeful collection of suffering women and children. Let us go into the doctor's private consulting-room, and get a layman's view of the clinic.

The physician* in her immaculate Chinese garment sits at a table, and the patients one by one come in to "invite the Great Master to spend heart and see their sickness." According to Chinese etiquette, the patient sits on the chair farthest from the door, the "high-seat;" and the first question in all polite conversation is asked: "What is your honorable name?" "Name?" stupidly repeats the patient. "Yes, your name." "My name?" "Your name." "*My* name?" "Yes, *your name!*" "Oh, my name is Wang." The same number of questions is necessary to ascertain the village and age of the patient, but the women's full conversational powers are revealed by the next question: "What sickness do you wish me to see?" The cork pops out of the bottle at this, and there follows a flow of picturesque description of symptoms such as: "My legs have gone sour."

* Probably Dr. Margaret H. Bynon.

"My teeth have worms (cavities) in them. I won't allow you to pull them, but please just rub on a little Western medicine and make them grow sound again." "The devil is sitting in my insides." (Who has not experienced these symptoms?) "My arms and legs are wooden." "A partition is growing across in my interior." In comes

A LITTLE CHILD OF ONE YEAR,

and we think instantly of the little one, well and happy in her clean nursery just next door. No part of the little body is in a healthful condition; from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet she is covered with ulcers. It is almost more than we can bear, and we find ourselves saying with impotent pity: "Oh, God, the poor little lamb, the poor little lamb!" It would be unpardonable to tell of this case were it not for the blessed sequel. The doctor can "fix" it; and after the bathing and cleansing and treating there will be no happier, more healthful child in the whole village. Not so with the next little patient. She is thirteen years old, so poor that years ago her parents sent her to her future husband's home to be the family drudge. Her mother-in-law has died, and there is no one in the home but her betrothed husband, aged thirty-three, and his brother. Her condition is too repulsive for any attempt at description; and the doctor shakes her head sadly. We can only hope for a speedy release from the life of constant suffering. What a

RAY OF SUNSHINE

comes into the room with the little lad of one year who contentedly grabs his foot and chews it. God must know that human hearts cannot bear an unbroken succession of hopeless cases. So He now and then sends a little child to smile up into the doctor's tired eyes and comfort her heart. This child, suffering from rickets, can be helped; and the mother carries him away happy with a bright picture-card. Poor old "Big Sister Gao" came out from the city with a large tumor on her back; a "beautiful" case for operation. She came prepared to stay, but the following morning just before the time for operation she fled. She will doubtless return; oh, yes, she will return, but not until the case is beyond any surgeon's help. The next woman is hopelessly blind in one eye. Like the fine lad of fifteen who this morning came to the men's hospital, blind in both eyes, he too might have been successfully operated on. But they came too late, though both lived so near the hospital! The general rule is: first try every quack and "needle-doctor," and when the case has been made absolutely hopeless by their cruel treatments, come to the foreign physicians to wring their hearts with the pity of it.

A HOPELESS CASE
Brought too late after years of torture at the hands of the "needle-doctor."

What a relief to turn to the old woman, a Christian of sixty years of age, who has this week been successfully operated on for cataract. She must remain quietly in the ward for a month; but at the end of a few days the relative who had come to help care for her, left; and the doctor found a total stranger, a patient from one of the neighboring wards, waiting on the old woman and doing cheerfully more than her feeble strength allowed.

And so they pass in and out of the consulting-room—thirty-two patients this afternoon. The well-trained Chinese helper dispenses the needed medicines, and patiently repeats directions unto seventy times seven. Surely they *must* understand now; but the ointment will very likely be eaten; the patient "well shaken" instead of the bottle, and the four days' supply of pills swallowed at one time to insure a rapid recovery. The Chinese Bible-woman explains to those seated in the waiting-room the "happiness doctrine." To those who are near release from the hard, suffering life here, she holds out the hope of that life where pain and death are no more.

The afternoon clinic is over, and we hurry out to reach the sun and air, with the tragedy of those lives smothering our hearts, and the eternal mystery of pain surging through us in the question: "Why must sentient human beings suffer thus when so much of it is preventable?" The doctor wearily returns to her home, but within an hour she is hurriedly called to attend a little child. He was watching the donkey graze, and had put the large iron hook at the end of the trace into his mouth. The animal ran and the boy's face was cruelly torn open. "Why tell of it when we have already had more than we can endure?" Because the little fellow was tenderly cared for and sewed up by the tired doctor, instead of being subjected to the tortures of the native quack, and eventually dying of blood-poisoning. Looking back one impression remains above all others: the marvel that the physician, immaculate in every detail, could so tenderly touch, examine and care for these unspeakably filthy, repulsive conditions. We are reminded of one who in His purity put out His hand to touch and make whole; and we do not wonder that one searches in vain in all the world for such work done by any of the non-Christian religions. What but the spirit of the compassionate Christ could empower for a work like this.

(*Mrs. C. K.*) *Mabel Milham Roys.*

WEIHSIEN, Shantung.

Typical Members of Session in Tsining

THE picture shows the three oldest elders of the Presbyterian Church in Tsining, Shantung. God-fearing, whole-hearted men who are "pillars of the church" in every sense of the word. On the right stands Mr. Chei (pronounced *Jay*), sixty-six years of age, whose soul history is interesting. When he was fifty-four years of age, somewhere near his village home, he found a stray portion of Scripture. He took this home with him, became interested in it and sought an evangelist who was preaching in that locality to hear more of the Christ. He was converted, was baptized, and during all these years has been firm in his faith in Christ, and is daily growing in Christian life and spirit. For a number of years he has been the faithful accountant and evangelist in the Rose Bachman Hospital for men. His wife also is a Christian.

Mr. Sung, the old man in the center, has passed his seventy-fifth birthday. He is our oldest elder, and almost the oldest member of our church in Tsining. His wife, too, is a faithful follower of the Lord Jesus. Mr. Sung joined the church seventeen years ago. He has willed all his property to it and gives generously of his means to carry on many forms of Christian work.

PICTURE TAKEN IN WINTER

Shows the "wind-hats" and heavy wadded shoes which many Chinese men wear.

The elder on the left is Mr. Liu, whole-hearted, fearless, and thoroughly Christian. He has been a member of the church for fifteen years. He amuses us all by his gruff ways and decided opinions. He preaches in the country regions and is one of the foremost of those Chinese evangelists to whom so much of the success of the work here is due.

Edna M. Lyon.

(*Mrs. Chas. H.*)

Among War's Alarms

Our school work went on splendidly up to the end of last April, then the storm of the revolution broke upon us. My work being situated in the localities where most of the rioting and fighting took place, suffered severely. Most of the shooting was done along my daily route. I watched the burning of the Viceroy's residence from my windows on the evening of April 27th, thinking it was only one of the many ordinary fires which we are accustomed to have in Canton. It was not until the next day, when I started as usual for the city and found the gates closed, that I learned of the tragedies that were being enacted within.

The gates were opened on the following Thursday, and I went into the city to see how my schools were faring. My chair coolies, not daring to go along my regular route, took me up a number of by-streets where I had never been before. Armed soldiers met me at every turn. I never saw so many guns before. However, everybody looked kindly towards me, both soldiers and people, as much as to say, "Our quarrel is not with you." I am the only foreigner working in this section of the city, and under such circumstances one is apt to experience a rather peculiar sensation, not of fear exactly, for I do not think there is any danger to foreigners unless one happened to get caught where the fight is on. The shooting being indiscriminate, a stray shot might happen to come whizzing by unpleasantly near, indeed, a number of people have been killed in this way. But to find one's self in such surroundings makes one feel a little queer. I found my teachers and scholars all fled, and it took several weeks to get started again. We decided that the work must not be dropped, even though we could get together only a few.

Following close

IN THE WAKE OF THE RIOTS CAME PLAGUE,

which was more severe than it had been for many years. All around some of my schools people were dying; my poor teachers were nearly worn out, and a number of them were ill, so I gave them a longer holiday than usual.

I wish I could report that these trying times were over, but I fear they are only beginning. It looks at present as if still stormier times may be ahead of us. On Sunday last while we were at church, a woman hurried in and took away two of the children. A whisper went around that there was another outbreak and the city gates were closing. Immediately there was a regular stampede; men, women and children, with a few exceptions, made a rush for the door. The preacher stopped just a minute to ask the women to sit still, and then, with Spartan fortitude, went right on with his sermon. I thought I had better follow such a good example and so sat still. My teachers and Bible-women and a few others did the same, and the service went on as usual. If we had known, however, that there was real rioting, and that very near us a number of men were

BEING DONE TO DEATH,

perhaps we would not have been so calm. Not wishing, however, to risk being shut up within the city for an indefinite period, and acting on the principle that discretion is the better part of valor, I decided that it would be better for all to dispense with the Sunday-school session and go at once to our homes. To escape the dense crowds I ordered my chair-coolies down a by-street, only, however to meet a bigger crowd coming from that direction. Obliged to turn back again, I decided to keep to the main route, getting through the crowds as best we could. I learned afterwards that the street I had attempted to turn down was one where just before a number of men had lost their lives. I was thankful that I had not pushed on that way, but had escaped seeing such a spectacle. Yesterday I started for the city again, glad to find that the gates were not closed and the disturbance for the present quieted. In three neighborhoods we held our usual meetings, were thankful that they were not interrupted in any way.

BAPTISMS.

As our churches are right in the midst of the turbulent localities it has been very gratifying that during the past year six have presented themselves for baptism. Up to the Saturday before communion I had not known of any decision being made. The rain came down that day in

such torrents that I about made up my mind not to go out as there were no candidates for baptism, and there would probably be no women present. However, as I had never missed the preparation-day service, I decided to go. There were very few men at the church, and no women. Soon appeared one of my Bible-women bringing a candidate. Then came a little girl of thirteen, a pupil in one of my schools for about a year. No one had ever spoken to her personally about becoming a Christian, she had made up her mind alone. When a third candidate appeared, a woman whom I had visited for several years, I was thankful I had not stayed at home.

Our elders are nothing if not thorough, even the little girl was put through the whole formula. She answered well and clearly on doctrinal points, such as the Trinity, but seemed a little confused when asked if she meant to give of her substance to carry on the Lord's work. I suppose the child had never in all her little life owned a whole, round, twenty-cent piece! An older convert, over seventy, became somewhat mixed up at the questioning of the elders. She was clear on one or two points, however. She had lost faith in her idols and wanted to serve the true God, and she wanted to come into the church and spend the remainder of her days with God's people and be buried with them. Our elders, with their usual commendable caution, asked her if her motive in entering the church was that the church might provide a coffin for her and bury her; but she assured them that she had prepared her coffin long ago; also that she did not expect any financial help from the church. She was received and has been a most regular attendant ever since.

CANTON. (*Miss*) *E. A. Churchill.*

In a later note the writer adds:

"I am glad to tell you that the situation is much improved. Order seems to be pretty well established. The people are getting over their terror and our church and Sabbath-schools are filling up again. We had about 500 out to Sunday-school yesterday. Our day pupils are also returning; nearly all, with the exception of those who left the city entirely, are back at school; and if we can go on without further interruption I anticipate a good year."

AT THE True Light Seminary, Canton, within the past year nineteen of the older girls have united with the church. There were two cases of plague, brought in, presumably, by a day-pupil; both were treated by serum and both recovered.

An Inland Voyage in Chihli

TO HIM who knows only the Chihli of the Peking cart, the crowded inn and the dusty road, this little chapter of itinerating might pass as pure romance. A glance at the map, however, will show the winding river and lakes herein mentioned all duly set down; and the boats, any number of them, may be seen before frost below the old Beggars' Bridge of Paotingfu, where the navigable river begins. So it chanced that my husband and I, having once tested the possibilities of the houseboat in a week's journey to Tientsin, engaged one for a month, and followed the stream up to Pai Kou Hê, the most northeastern point in our country field.

In our usual journeys, innumerable small villages, away from the beaten road, had been repeatedly passed with a sigh, because the carter must return the same day and had no time to stop. Now we planned to preach at each village we passed, even at those a mile or two from the river. In a little over three weeks we

VISITED SIXTY NEW VILLAGES

and told the story of the "Jesus Way" to many hundreds of new listeners.

Our houseboat was the smallest I ever saw, though clean and in good condition. It had two compartments,—one rectangular in shape and mostly filled with the high wooden bed; the other, behind it, only long enough and broad enough for the Bible-woman to lie down in. In the tiny space under decks fore and aft, the two boatmen and our cook stowed themselves at night. The sound of steady snoring which issued thence relieved all anxiety we might have felt as to their suffocation.

The banks of the river are green all the way, and there are charming pictures in the smooth water of blue sky and leaning willow trees. When the wind blew, the "Captain" spread a great square sail and joined the majestic procession of craft winding in and out amid the flat fields. Once we followed over twenty salt boats in line, their brown sails like so many shields in the gleaming sunshine. Later, when at anchor, their bare brown masts were a brave sight towering against the golden sunset sky. When the wind failed us, the "first mate" would wade ashore and pull the boat by a long rope, or he would pole it, the water being very shallow. At sunset each night we anchored quietly with other boats near some village, to escape robbers.

A day's journey from Paotingfu, the muddy river widens into a series of lakes, of great depth and clearness, in places extending as far as the eye can see. What a world of new sights and sounds!—dear little islands and miles of tall rushes; fishermen beating tin pans to frighten fish into their weirs; a coffin accompanied by mourners, being rowed to an island cemetery; a bride in her red chair, with father and brothers, journeying by boat to her new home; a fisherman rowing home at nightfall with his boat full of fish and a row of dripping cormorants on the stern; a huge flock of ducks driven by a boatman who stands as he rows, and guides the unruly craft with his oar; farmers irrigating little island gardens, only a few feet square, but green every inch of them, with rice, garlic, indigo, or cabbages. It took several hours to sail through these lakes; and as it was moonlight, we continued our sail through the evening, wonderfully rested by the coolness and stillness of the shining water.

In one of the lake villages we met a man who after listening on the edge of the crowd, invited us to his house and showed us a Gospel of Mark which he had read more than once. Although he had never identified himself with Christianity he was suspected and suffered loss of property in the Boxer persecution. He had taken the paper gate-gods from his door and asked for a Christian calendar. It seemed that here at least was

ONE LAMB WAITING FOR A SHEPHERD.

In the small villages, our favorite preaching-place was the high stone platform just in front of the village temple.

The people never seemed to feel the incongruity of this, and it was a roomy place, good for both seeing and hearing. The men were drawn to one side by the "shepherd teacher" (missionary), so that the Bible-woman and I might talk to the women undisturbed. Much gentleness and courtesy were shown us. A cup of tea and a bench to rest on were sure to be thought of by some one, and motherly faces smiled back at our friendly overtures. In the larger places, the rudeness, if any, generally emanated from the Small Boy, and at worst took the form of a jostling mob whose fickle temper might at any moment turn to mischief, though I cannot remember that it ever did. One day the Bible-woman and I, preaching over long, suddenly realized that the men had dispersed and the foreigner gone on. "Whither?" we asked, a bit panic-stricken, for we were not sure of the roads. In a moment we remembered our talisman. We had only to search in the dusty byways for the big, sturdy print of a foreign shoe, and the party was soon reunited.

When we first set out on our voyage, we followed the river straight to Pai Kou Hê, where Mrs. Ch'en, the Bible-woman, lived. There I stayed with her a week in her neat little room, while the "shepherd teacher" and a helper visited a big fair and several markets further on. The station had been opened by Miss Gowans, and the women were accustomed to quite regular visits, so that the room would be filled all day with friendly neighbors to see and hear, and with children singing hymns and being examined in the catechism. The whole place looked up to the Bible-woman as a good soul, who fed the poor, played the peacemaker, comforted the sorrowing. She walked about through the nearer towns, keeping in touch with inquirers. It moved me to see her stop, before entering a village, and bow her head in a moment of earnest prayer for an audience and a message. In the gray dawn I would awake to hear her whispered devotions, and when I fell asleep exhausted by the long day, she was still

SPELLING OUT HER CHAPTER

by the dim lamp. "I can't do without this reading," she said once, half-apologetically, "and I'm too busy to do it in the daytime." For several years she had been away from Christian fellowship, except when visited by the missionaries; but she seemed to grow steadily in spiritual power, taking all her needs to her Lord. Within the last two years we have secured a larger chapel for Pai Kou Hê, and there is a regular Sunday congregation of both men and women, a direct result of the faithful work of Mrs. Ch'en and of the two Chinese evangelists working there.

At the entrance to the lakes stands the walled city of Hsin An, quite a Catholic stronghold. The town won fame in Boxer days by saving the lives of three English missionaries imprisoned there. No Protestant work had ever been begun, but we had been praying that the way might open on this trip for renting a chapel. The "Captain" went out to look for such a place, without success. The Bible-woman took out a handful of Christian leaflets, which she pasted up in conspicuous places. It being market day, the "shepherd teacher" went into the city and preached on the street to a large crowd. On his way back he was accosted by a nice-looking man.

"Aren't you a missionary?"

"Yes."

"I knew when I saw the tract on the city gate that someone had come. I have been praying for years that Protestants would work here. I will help you to find a chapel."

True to his word, this Tientsin church-member, at home on a visit, found the chapel, helped to paper and put it in order, and later brought his little family to the boat for evening prayers with us. Such a joy is Christian brotherhood the world over.

We still meet, in our journeyings, people who heard us speak on that first voyage of discovery. Is it too much to hope that the time will come when each hamlet visited will have its Christian school, Christian church, and Christian homes? You and I may not live to see it, but the Master's banner has been planted, and the Master will some day win this island kingdom for the Kingdom of Heaven.

Grace Burroughs Mather.
(*Mrs. W. A.*)

QUARANTINE work, during the plague epidemic at Weihsien in the late winter and early spring, was entirely put into the hands of Dr. Chas. K. Roys, both for the Mission Compound and for the city. He made daily visits of inspection to the quarantine station established by the Plague Prevention Bureau of the province, and inoculated missionaries, helpers, policemen and others. Some pleasant after-effects of this time were the words of warm appreciation from the Governor of the province, and a gift of 200 taels for the hospital. When the hospital opened again, and the warm spring months began, the rush of patients was almost more than could be handled.

A CADET CORPS

BOYS OF DAY SCHOOL AT FACHOU

In charge of Rev. C. E. Patton. They are lined up in front of their carpenter shop for drill.

Insurrection as Seen in Lien Chow

A LOCAL insurrection kept our district in confusion for a good part of the year. During the riots at Sam Kong our buildings there were destroyed. At times our plant in Lien Chow was in danger; a guard of soldiers was regularly stationed at the church door during services. But friends were raised up for us on all sides, and we believe that the whole movement has worked out for the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom. At Sam Kong, since the burning of the chapel, services have gone on steadily in the ruins of a building only partially destroyed by the rioters.

The fall term of the Boys' Boarding School started without the drop in attendance experienced in former years. But the insurrection having as its avowed purpose the closing of all new schools, with threats for every scholar and teacher, made the continuance of our work very precarious. Many of the insurgents, however, were ready to make an exception of mission schools, as being supported other than by taxation, and because they

HELPED POOR BOYS

to obtain an education. This made us all the more anxious to keep our schools open when all the others closed. Twice, however, we were compelled to dismiss the school, but as soon as immediate danger was passed efforts were made to gather teachers and pupils together again. Two-thirds were missing but the school finished its term. At the beginning of the new term we reaped our advantage. When other schools were deliberating as to the possibility of opening, we were being pressed with applications for admission. We were able to pick our students and, as never before, to make our own terms. Our boys show a readiness, even an eagerness to work. Although we were able to provide no better work, for those who had to have the help of their own earnings, than digging dirt, more than forty boys have taken part in it, some rising at four or five o'clock to get a turn.

OUR CHINESE WORKERS HAVE DONE NOBLY.

Through them the work has been kept going and some advancement made. Special mention should be made of Pastor Lei. The rioter at Sam Kong who destroyed our buildings destroyed his goods also. His self-sacrificing efforts for the public good during the uprising were acknowledged by the Government with a title.

The progress of our work has been marked by the increasing relative importance of the out-stations. At Tung Pei a group of new converts with happy lives and earnest words are bearing eager testimony to the Word. At Ham Kwong the first converts in six years have been received. A number of inquirers have come from the district where the uprising of the year originated. They were of the sect of Buddhists that alone in China seem to have maintained deep religious life. "Teach us first to pray," they said.

(*Rev.*) *John S. Kunkle.*

LIEN CHOW.

New Church Building at Caracas

LONG and faithfully have the Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Pond served in Caracas, Venezuela. It is a great joy to them that at last a suitable church building is to be erected for the worshippers there, a fact made possible by special gifts from the Woman's Board of Philadelphia and others. Protracted preparations have been necessary before even beginning the edifice, but the Government permission has now been obtained, builder engaged, materials secured, etc. Mrs. Pond writes that the people are most enthusiastic about doing themselves all they can; they hope to be able to furnish the building, and towards that object a special gift has been sent to them by the Sunday-school of the Memorial Church of Utica, "just to remind Mr. Pond that it is not forgotten that once long ago he was a teacher in this school." Letters of appreciation, well-written in English, have been received by the Board from the church in Caracas, through their Elder, from three teachers of the American College, and from the Christian Endeavor Society. Mrs. Pond adds: "It does seem as if God were answering our prayers in ways we could not have foreseen, and that it really is His will for us to have a church built in this city of many churches where the Gospel is not preached nor the truth given to the people."

Recent Words from Ichowfu

SOME CHINESE HELPERS

THE foreign force have been assisted in directing the work by a few capable Chinese. Pastors Chia and Lu have helped wonderfully in Ichowfu and Ishwei cities. Mr. Lu, who was ordained at the spring meeting of Presbytery, was acting-pastor of the Ichowfu church till the Chinese New Year. After that he made Ishwei his headquarters, taking charge of the northern section of the field, from which come encouraging reports.

Mr. Chia came to Ichowfu for a visit, assisting in a class and at special meetings. He was called to the pastorate of the church, and the mission force say that it is a pleasure and an inspiration to hear him preach, he has given the helpers and evangelists an idea of what real preaching is. He has also held classes in homiletics, testing the men's preaching power and helping them to do better work. He has led the people to give more thought to others' needs. Pastor Ting Li Mai visited Ichowfu and had a well-attended week of meetings, directing his efforts toward persuading young people to lives of Christian service. At this time the members of the church formed a home missionary society of seven or eight bands. These bands report work and results every Sunday evening.

SCHOOL ITEMS

With the mid-summer examinations the policy was adopted of using a Chinese examiner, and fortunately a college graduate was secured for the place. He has accepted the position as a permanent one, and will give his time to examining and developing the country schools. In the Girls' School three Chinese teachers are employed, and the standard of the school has been advanced by putting in the first year of the High School course. It is hoped that a complete four years' course of High School grade may be offered when the new building, made possible by the generosity of Mr. Severance, is erected.

Earth for the foundation was broken as soon as the frost was out of the ground. The wall around the ground is about completed. One row of dormitories, extending the full width of the lot, is roofed. The kitchen and dining room are in the same stage of completion. Miss Faris writes: "We are so thankful to have this new house to look forward to. The old quarters were so crowded we couldn't really do good work there. We used one room of one of the foreign dwelling-houses for the High School. It was not very big, the High School, having only nine pupils. But we expect more this year. There were fifty-five girls in the Primary and High School. There wasn't a decent room for them to eat together, so they had to eat in their bedrooms or wherever they could find a place. Now that is all changed and we are so happy!"

Ever since the special meetings there has been one familiar face in the fourth row from the front, a Mohammedan,

THE CHIEF GAMBLER OF THE CITY

and a sinner of the deepest dye. It can not be said that he has entirely given up his wicked ways, but he is always at both Sunday and week-day classes and seems to have a deep interest in the Gospel.

One young man, a graduate of the T'an Cheng official school, has shown zeal in helping the evangelists in his vicinity. At one time he and Wang Hsi Fu, a student at Chingchoufu, started to visit a village where there were inquirers. The small bridge across the river was gone and the water was full of floating ice. Wang Hsi Fu was for returning, but the young man said "No," and boldly waded through the cold water. Wang Hsi Fu in telling of it later, said this inquirer showed more zeal than he —and Wang Hsi Fu is one of our best helpers. This young man, Shao Li Toa, plans to go to Chingchoufu to study for the ministry.

EVEN BEFORE the revolution broke out our workers were writing of the hard year in China, telling of plague, shops closed, business interrupted, pneumonia epidemic, formerly well-to-do people begging for bread, and unparalleled rain and wind-storms, causing floods and spoiling crops, so that the prospect is of a worse famine next year.

ELAT, Africa, is to have a printing press. A gift of over $200 has been received for this object from the faculty and students of Maryville College, Tenn.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES

CHINA

MRS. T. N. THOMPSON writes from TSINING: The results of our special meetings are far more than our weak faith anticipated. The minds of the women are awake and inquiring into divine things as never before. They are coming on and we can hardly take care of the inquirers. The Holy Spirit is doing that though, and we are trying to follow where He leads. I feel as though some one, or *perhaps several persons* are making special prayer for this work, at home; and so I want you to know of the encouraging answers to prayer. Please continue to pray for me also, for strength, wisdom, spiritual discernment and teaching, and for a grasp of this awful language.

PERSIA

MRS. E. W. MCDOWELL writes from URUMIA, September 23d:

This is to let you know that we are safe in this place after the long journey. We came from Julfa, where the railroad ends, to Tabriz, in a Russian automobile, in nine hours. Three years ago it would have taken us two or three days to come in carriages. Then from Tabriz to Urumia we formerly came on horseback, in five days, and now we came in twelve hours by carriage; then six or eight hours on the steamer across our lake and three more hours by carriage to this city—so the journey is much easier than when we first came, twenty-four years ago. The Tabriz delegation, five in number, came on with us for the Annual Meeting. This was indeed a great privilege for me, for having spent most of my missionary life in out-stations, or rather outside our field, I had not been able to get to these meetings.

My husband's work has been the "mountain field" or Kurdistan, and this reaches into Turkey. Under the old *régime* it was impossible for a woman and children to go into these wilds, where the Kurds were independent of any government, but now under the new government it seems possible for me to go, and this has been my desire and prayer these many years.

I had hoped to go right into the mountains, but Mr. McDowell, having been absent a year, wishes to make a hurried tour of the whole field, so as to get in touch again with the work and workers, and also to consider some of the possible places for a center or home for us, so it seemed best for me to remain here for the present. We hope later to establish a center, build a house for school and home in the most central point of the field, but we must experiment first, so shall have to live in the mud huts the people use. For this winter I am to live in the city and have some classes in Fiske Seminary, and also to try to do something for the poor women of the mountains, refugees from the devastation of the Kurds. I am glad and thankful to keep busy, else I could not bear the separation from both husband and children, for our boys are left at home in college at Wooster, O.

I am busy preparing the things for my husband's journey, making bags to hold his clothing, books, food supplies, etc. He starts Thursday morning in company with Mr. Allen, who has been appointed his associate. Heretofore he has been entirely alone and we are indeed thankful for this helper. The field is so great and the loneliness has worn on Mr. McDowell, who has often been for six months without companionship of any one—no one with whom to council or share responsibility.

LAOS

MRS. M. B. PALMER wrote from NAN, August 15: While Mr. Palmer was on a tour in the northern part of this Province (eight traveling days from Nan city) he was present at a heathen house-warming. It is the pleasant custom in this country to have a house-warming whenever a family builds a new house. It is a sort of dedicatory service, whether Buddhist or Christian. In this case the ceremony was non-Christian.* The object is to appease the spirits so that they will not bring bad luck to the family. Every house, instead of a stove has a fire-place, without a chimney. On a base of hardened mud three stones are placed and the fire is built between the stones. The kettles of rice or curry are set on top.

An old man entered the house taking with him two soft-boiled eggs, cooked rice, hulled rice and some rice still in the hull. He broke the eggs, dipped in them some cooked rice and stuck a portion on each of the three stones of the fire-place, muttering incantations over each stone. He then took a handful or two of rice, hulled and unhulled, and threw them well over the whole fire-place. Next, with a stick

* Compare with Mrs. Collins' mention in November issue of dedication of a Christian home.—ED.

he made a hole in the thatch roof, invoking the smoke to go always through this hole and not to cause fire to the house, which was then swept clean. The neighbors now brought the furniture, mattresses, pots, kettles, etc., and piled them upon a mat at the foot of the stairs leading into the house. Two men took their station, one at the head of the stairs the other at the foot, with a tray on which were beeswax tapers. This one pronounced incantations, the other responded and the people ascended the steps led by the man with the tray, each carrying a single article of furniture. The man of the house followed them with two baskets of rice, one hulled, the other unpounded, and the wife with a baby in her arms came last. All went into the inner room; the two men sat down, the tray between them, and invoked the spirits in unison. The lighted tapers were then stuck on the house posts. The man and his wife feasted their friends on rice and curry, the young people threw water on each other and the event was ended.

But all these ceremonies will not keep these poor people from deathly fear of evil spirits. We hope they will soon make room in their hearts for the One who can bring them into full liberty of the Gospel of Christ.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MRS. PAUL DOLTZ sends from ILOILO an account of an itinerating trip taken with her husband and little girl:

We left Iloilo for Antique Province on a small steamer at 7 A. M. and arrived in Culasi early the next morning. The boat had no accommodations whatever, no cabins or toilet-rooms for passengers, so we were all obliged to sleep with our clothes on. Culasi is the town farthest north. There we remained a few days visiting the members, and attending meetings. From Culasi we rode our ponies. Henrietta was carried the first two days in a hammock, but we found it would be easier to take her on our ponies, so she and her papa were companions most of the time after that. Never in all my days have I felt so

HOT THROUGH AND THROUGH,

as I did riding in the sun from 6 P. M. until noon. When alone Mr. Doltz always walks, but with us that would have been impossible.

We usually spent an afternoon and evening in each town, holding an evening meeting, and early in the morning a communion service. I played the baby-organ, and this was a treat for most of the people, as in some of the places they had never heard or seen one before. The first town we visited was in the mountains, and only half of the distance could be covered with ponies, so after resting about fifteen minutes and getting a drink of cocoanut water, we started the climb. I actually gave out after an hour and a half of it, and was disgusted too, for I thought I could stand almost anything; but the natives insisted upon carrying me the remaining two miles in a hammock.

Our program was to spend the afternoon and one night in each town, with a stereopticon lecture on the life of Christ as a treat for the Christians; and early in the morning a communion service, before which there were baptisms (of babies usually). It was good to see the chapels filled, and in many places they were too small to accommodate all who came.

A new experience for me was that of fording rivers. In one or two cases, the only way we could reach a town was to follow the river, crossing and re-crossing many times in the course of fifteen or sixteen miles. Baby and I stayed on our ponies when the water was deep, but in the places where we were allowed to walk through, we enjoyed it hugely, getting wet to our waists, and feeling refreshed afterward. Many people came to us for medicines. Only a few simple remedies, which we understood the use of, could be given; but it does make one wish that one could be a doctor to see the pitiful creatures with their horrible afflictions.

How thankful I felt when in some of these remote places that my lot is not that of a Filipino! The question often comes to me, how can so many of them sit around idle most of the time, when there are so many things they might do. And how much there is for us to do in the way of teaching them how to know God, how to care for their children, how to prepare their food properly, in fact how to do everything. Many of them do not know how to use their brains. One boy gave a good reason for not being able to answer a question in class one day. He said, "My brain has stopped thinking." Many of the mountain people are in that condition all the time.

JAPAN

MISS SARAH C. SMITH of Hokusei Jo Gakko, SAPPORO, writes: As a result of a week of special meetings held for half an hour daily, at the close of school, twenty-four girls have expressed a desire for baptism, and thirty-eight have asked to be prayed for.

These special meetings were preceded by a week of earnest prayer, the teachers meeting daily; the Christian pupils in separate groups in the same way.

HOME DEPARTMENT

UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS

The Light of the World.—CHAP. 5. ASIA'S OWN OPINION.

What the Christians of Asia think of non-Christian religions.

Suggested Bible reading: Colossians 1.

Peculiar value of judgment of Oriental Christians; reasons; problem of comparative religions at first-hand.

Testimony especially sought; names and qualifications of representative Christians of Asia to whom inquiries were sent.

Take up each question briefly.

Summarize the views of the different individuals as to the right of the non-Christian religions to be called religions.

Reasons given by them for regarding Christianity as fundamentally different from other religions.

Outline general opinion as to the emphasis to be laid upon the points which Christianity has in common with non-Christian religions; are all those to which attention is often called real? or are they sometimes only apparent?

Should these be made more emphatic than the differences?

Vital points in which non-Christian religions are essentially different from Christianity.

The Oriental mind, is it by nature radically different from that of the Occident?

Is Christianity, as formulated by twenty centuries, final, or is it susceptible of enrichment, expansion or alteration by non-Christian religions?

Are barriers of race, temper and tradition impassable to the spirit of Christ? or is He the only unification of mankind?

Should the Christian message be altered? or should methods of presentation change with country and time?

Is any alliance possible between Christianity and Buddhism or Mohammedanism?

Impenetrable Asia, is there justice in this term?

Ways in which Christianity has entered life and thought in **Japan.**

Korea as an example of new life from Christian influences.

Reforms in China due to public sentiment affected by Christianity.

Growing spirit of brotherhood and liberty in **India.**

Conclusions.

Missionary motives to be pressed upon the Christian Church.

CANVASS WEEK REPORTS TO DATE, DECEMBER 11

FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE NEW YORK BOARD

REPORTS from 116 auxiliaries have come in so far. Many of these did not give exact figures, but nearly all spoke of increased membership and interest. In a number of them it is planned to have the magazine canvass follow later.

FROM LANCASTER, KY., the word comes: "We have a gain of 100 per cent. in members. We are going now to canvass for magazines," and from Union Church, LOUISVILLE, KY.: "I feel sure that we will more than double our present membership."

FROM BOSTON, MASS., the Scotch Church reports: "Our campaign will cover the greater part of the winter. We are determined to double the membership, magazine-taking and interest."

The West Ave. Church of BUFFALO, N. Y., writes: "We enlarged our membership from about forty to one hundred and seventeen. A banquet followed the campaign, at which every member sat down, amid great enthusiasm. It resulted in new zeal for the work of the church. Pastor and people felt the impetus."

DRYDEN, N. Y., reports: "An increase of 50 per cent."

The report of the Young Women's Society of the Fifth Avenue Church of NEW YORK CITY includes these words: "We can hardly estimate the benefit which this card-case campaign has been to our society."

UNADILLA, N. Y., promises: "We shall have an increase of 35 per cent."

FROM UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., Scipio, No. 1, comes a stirring word: "We have doubled the membership of our society. Our little church is situated right out in the country, with not even a small village to help it, and some of the members have as many as four or five miles to drive over not the best of roads. We do indeed feel that we are making some progress."

Only two of our presbyterial societies have not been heard from. So far our totals are:

NEW MEMBERS,	NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
1,336.	230.

BANNER PRESBYTERY, TROY: { new members, 305. new subscribers, 230.

NEXT IN LINE: { for new members, Utica, 116. for new subscribers, Albany, 38.

(These were all in one place, Gloversville.)

Jubilee fund to date, $78,040.60. Some pledges are still to be redeemed.

Alice M. Davison.

FROM NORTHWEST BOARD.

EVANSTON Second Church holds the record in the Chicago Presbyterial Society for the largest number of new subscribers, and also of new auxiliary members, number not given. The Sixth Church of Chicago records the highest number of calls made, and the River Forest Church carries off the palm in the number of young people newly enlisted.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

"WE have heard from only twenty of our presbyterial societies, but can claim 1,808 new members and 315 new subscribers."

EXCHANGE

AN OLD subscriber writes: "I always sewed my copies of WOMAN'S WORK together each year to make a volume, and thought they were as nice as could be, till I got a bound volume. That is *far ahead!*" For reference purposes, in home or auxiliary library, a bound volume is most useful. They are one dollar apiece. The next best thing is one of our pretty red cloth binders, price fifty cents. These hold twelve numbers of the magazine, each separate, and can be used over and over for successive years if desired.

CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE

ARRIVALS:

November 8.—At Seattle, Miss Louise Vaughan, from Tsingtau, China.
Miss A. M. Franz, from Yihsien, China. Address, 99 E. Loraine St., Oberlin, O.
Miss S. Boehne, from Tsinan, China.
Miss Elva Robertson from Tanabe, Japan. Address, Odenville, Ala.

December 4.—At New York, Rev. J. E. Adams and son from Taiku, Korea. Address, Room 802, 156 Fifth Avenue.
At New York, John Baird, son of W. M. Baird, of Pyeng Yang, Korea.

DEPARTURES:

November 9.—From New York, Mrs. W. E. Vanderbilt, returning to Mexico City, Mexico.

November 13.—From Liverpool, Miss Caroline Newton, to join the Punjab Mission, India.

November 22.—From San Francisco, Miss Margaret S. Bliss, to join the S. China Mission.
Miss Martha Switzer, to join the Korea Mission.
Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, returning to Bangkok, Siam.
Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Dodd, returning to Chieng Rai, Laos.
Miss Ruth E. Shewbridge, joins the Laos Mission.

November 24.—From New York, Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Blue, to join the Colombia Mission, S. A.

December 8.—From New York, Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Gillam, returning to Cawnpore, India.

RESIGNATION:

Rev. W. O. McIntire, Dumaguete, P. I. Appointed in 1901.

HARVEST GLEANINGS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR! The harvest time of the year for cards, booklets, and pretty transportable trifles! "Presents," says Lamb, "endear absents." So they do, but not when they have become dingy and dusty. These pleasant reminders have brought to you their message of loving thought; their work is done, don't keep them to lose their freshness and become mere "clutter," but pass them along.

Here are a few suggestions of where to send them, gleaned from one bunch of letters: "I never saw anything like the interest which these women and children take in the picture cards. I have been distributing them now for over ten years and their eagerness to get them seems to be greater than ever before."—*Miss E. A. Churchill*, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, China.

"What a clamoring and eagerness for the colored picture cards! Our little Chinese boys and girls do just love to hold in their hands and turn over and over these gay cards."—*Mrs. J. H. Judson*, Hangchow, China.

"Fifty-one boys came regularly to school, for four full months. Then one week they fell off from fifty to thirty, the next week fewer still, the last month only an average of ten. The reason given was that Mrs. Lawrence did not give them the picture cards as formerly." —*Mrs. E. T. Lawrence*, Kasvin, Persia, via Berlin and Tiflis.

"We do not have enough of any kind of cards to give them every week or even once a month. We save them until we have enough and then give them on special days. If any of you are tired of your last year Christmas decorations, paper bells, balls, streamers (no wax candles) or have any bright-colored cards or postals with pictures of children, birds, animals, people (not low-necked), mark them for "*A. A. Torrence*, Tsinan, Shantung," and mail them to the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, China.

HAVE YOU A BRIGHT CHILD?

If you have, or if you are interested in any child, you should remember at the beginning of the year that *Over Sea and Land*, the little magazine which costs only twenty-five cents a year, keeps the young folk thoroughly posted as to the work in missionary fields, and gives them the inspiration to do their share in saving the unfortunate and the untaught. The missionaries of to-morrow must look to the children of to-day for their support; are we to let the good work which has been fostered through this generation die for lack of interest on the part of our children? Assuredly not. Let one resolution of this New Year be that *Over Sea and Land* is given as a present to every Presbyterian child. The Secretary of Literature in your church is trying to send in a large list of subscriptions this winter. Public announcement of the results will be made at next General Assembly. If you do not know the little magazine, ask her to show it to you; and do your duty by it, for it looks to you for support. Published at 156 Fifth Ave., New York, Room 621.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

From Philadelphia

Send all letters to 501 Witherspoon Building. Directors' meeting first Tuesday of each month at 10:30 o'clock. Prayer-meeting the third Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Visitors welcome at both meetings.

Prayer-Meeting, January 16th. Topics: *The Women's Boards and the World.*

PRAYER-MEETING Topics, January 16: *Another Fruit of the Jubilee:* the observance of interdenominational services during the week of prayer, Jan. 8th to 12th, at 3:00 o'clock, Baptist Church, 17th and Sansom. Missionaries are expected each day.

OUR GUESTS at the November prayer-meeting were Mrs. Fred. S. Curtis and Miss Jane Samuel, both from Korea.

RECENT visits from Mrs. Halsey L. Wood of New York, our General Secretary, and Miss A. M. Davison of the New York Board have given opportunity for profitable consultations on missionary matters and the cultivation of warm friendships. We need this sort of interchange.

MISS ANNIE B. MORTON of Shanghai is regaining health in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, while her sister, Miss Manuella, is staying at the Bible Training School.

THE return of Mrs. Weitzel from her synodical tour, and of Mrs. H. S. Prentiss-Nichols, special volunteer representative to the Southern Jubilee Campaign, has brought to us a new enthusiasm and sense of the oneness of the whole organization. They speak only of "their privilege," of the "splendid women," and the "good meetings." We know how mutually helpful was the spiritual communion and fellowship in labor, which drew all so close to the Master.

NEVER before has there been so urgent a need as now for immediate relief for the poor people of China, who are suffering from floods, famine, pestilence and war. Contributions may be sent to our Treasurer, Miss Cattell, who will forward them promptly to New York to be included in the relief funds cabled to China.

OUR Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is appealing also for funds to fight the plague of malignant malaria which is devastating Chieng Mai, Laos. Miss Cattell will also forward any contributions for this object. In sending money, please state plainly for which of the above objects it is to be used.

ONE fruit of the Jubilee is forty-two new life members, all but four being Jubilee members. May the Jubilee spirit make them all active *live* members ready to carry on the work so nobly begun. Since the first reports of the Fall Campaign, the number of new members in Philadelphia and vicinity has increased to 993.

JUBILEE FUND, Nov. 21st, reached $75,705.75. Should our faith ever waver in attempting great things?

NEW LEAFLETS: *A Hand Book* (just revised) for Foreign Missionary Workers, 10 cts.; *The Little Light Bearers*, free; *A Little Light Bearers' Meeting*, 1 ct.; *Your Baby*, 2 cts.; *How We Did It, or Helping Together*, 2 cts.; *The Light of the World*, literature for the Study Class, free.

CHINA LEAFLETS: *Redemption of China's Women*, 3 cts.; *Mrs. Reuben Lowrie, An Appreciation*, 2 cts.; *Wonder Stories*, 3 cts.; *The Story of Chang Sao Tze*, 2 cts.; *The Story of One Afternoon*, 2 cts.; *Ancestor Worship in China*, 1 ct.

From Chicago

Meetings at Room 48, 509 S. Wabash Avenue, every Friday at 10 A. M. Visitors welcome.

MANY of our readers will learn with sorrow of the death, on Nov. 10th, at her home in Evanston, Ill., of Mrs. Laura V. Angle. She became a manager of this Board in 1884 and continued until 1888; she then succeeded Mrs. H. F. Waite as secretary for Japan, and held that office for nine years, when she gave up her Chicago home and traveled for several years. She was a faithful officer and a loving friend.

THE Evanston W. F. M. S., in order to establish a bond of union between the auxiliaries, has made the leaders of the several bands of the church, each an officer of the society. One of the patronesses of Westminster Guild chapter is also an officer of the woman's society.

WESTMINSTER GUILD will accept Mrs. Shaw's invitation to hold the annual meeting of chapters of Chicago and vicinity in the new parsonage of the Second Church on Dec. 9th.

DR. ELLA WEBB has recently been elected Synodical Mission Study Secretary for Minne-

sota, and Mrs. N. M. Kingery for Indiana. Eight of our synodical and presbyterial societies have mission study secretaries. This is a new office, and is already proving a strong factor in the plan of missionary education through study classes. Free helps for the leaders of classes will be furnished to those filling out enrollment cards and mailing to the Mission Study Secretary of the Board. *How to Use* will be given upon request to auxiliaries using either *The Light of the World* or *Western Women in Eastern Lands.* Clearly state on card whether you have a study class or not, and the helps will be fitted to your needs.

MRS. WM. Q. GLASS, presbyterial treasurer, in giving the encouraging report of unprecedented increase in the gifts, over those of the same eight months of last year, explained that two-thirds had been contributed by individuals "who have the joy and privilege of giving largely."

"FOR YEARS, I have wanted a complete file of WOMAN'S WORK," writes Mrs. William Wallace of Coyoacan, Mexico. Those who have such a file or have access to one, as anyone in Chicago may have at these rooms, may like to be reminded just where to find Miss Parsons' editorial, "How We Saw Yuan Shih Kai," published about the time of his dismissal from his position of Grand Councilor, now that her forecast of his reappearance "above the public horizon" has come to pass. It is on page 27 of Feb., 1909, issue. Another old article, p. 218, August, 1901, "Some Views of the Greatest Viceroy of China," also the book, *China's Only Hope*, there reviewed, are even more interesting now than when first written.

AN enthusiastic Jubilee meeting was held in September in Butte, Montana, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Social Union, which includes representatives from all Protestant churches. Delegates were present from neighboring towns. There were addresses by the Rev. Hugh Taylor of Siam, and Mrs. Engstrom, field secretary of this Board. A luncheon was served to 288 women and the day closed with a Pageant of Missions, patterned after the New York Jubilee pageant. The meeting was a wonderful success in every way.

AMONG the welcome voices heard at our meetings during the late fall was that of Mr. E. G. Freyer of Beirût, who first saw mission fields while a naval officer, having been at Seoul when Dr. Underwood was facing deadly opposition there. Now, after many years as mission treasurer and manager of the press, he seems to have every department of the Syria Mission in his mind and heart.

ANOTHER day the map-talk was given by Mrs. Scherer, whose years in connection with the schools where she and her husband taught helped her in speaking of Beirût and Shweir. Miss Effie B. Goetsch of Wisconsin, under appointment to Africa, spoke cheerfully of her vocation.

CHINA LEAFLETS: *A China Aster, The Redemption of China's Women*, 5 cts. each; *Wonder Stories*, 3 cts.; *The Story of One Afternoon, Mrs. Reuben Lowrie*, 2 cts. each; *The Story of Miss Li*, 10 cts.

OTHER LEAFLETS: *What One Talent Did, Our Need of the Heathen*, 3 cts. each; *The Stewardship of Property, What Miss Martin Gave, The Woman's Missionary Society*, 2 cts. each; *Wonder Stories, Non-Christian Faiths*, 3 cts.

From New York

Prayer-meeting at 156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St., the first Wednesday of each month, at 10.30 A. M. Each other Wednesday there is a half-hour meeting for prayer and reading of missionary letters, commencing at same hour.

1912 IS HERE! How many women of our Church have entered upon the first day of this New Year without looking into our *Year Book?* How few seem to realize what united prayer for our missionaries might mean to us at home, as well as to the workers on the field. All of you who think you care—are you praying? Send to Room 818, 156 Fifth Avenue, and the new *Year Book* for 1912 will be sent you at a cost of 10 cents.

THE 1912 Christian Endeavor programmes are ready, seven programmes in one cover, price 5 cents. They have been prepared by Mrs. Anderson, the C. E. Secretary of the Board, and cover a range of most interesting subjects, such as "Missionary Endurance," "Missionary Boldness," etc. Suggestions are simple and definite and references clear, so that they ought to be of the greatest service to all C. E. societies in preparing their missionary meetings.

MRS. JOHN H. FINLEY had charge of the December prayer-meeting, and was fortunate in having as her speakers the Rev. O. J. Hardin and Dr. Mary Eddy, both of Syria. Mr. Hardin gave glimpses of the results of the boys' school work during his forty years in Syria, and Dr. Eddy, in her usual breezy way, told of the beginnings of her tuberculosis work on Mt. Lebanon, and showed pictures of the present hospital. A memorial tribute to Mrs. William Jessup was lovingly given by her friend, Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, whose words made keener our feeling of loss and our sense of gratitude for what Mrs. Jessup had been. Dr. White closed the meeting with some stirring reports from the troubled fields of China and Persia.

MANY think that the ineffectiveness of the Church, in view of her great opportunities, is directly traceable to the lack of any policy of *missionary education of her children* in the past. *Must this lack continue?* What is being done in *your* church, my friend, to prepare the rising generation to take its part in the evangelization of the world?

MRS. J. G. HOLDCROFT wrote from Pyeng Yang, Korea: "We were delighted to receive notice of the appropriation for our house and I want to take this opportunity to thank the ladies of the New York Women's Board for the large share they had in it. It will be so good to get into a house where we can be reasonably sure of staying for some time."

OUR Jubilee Offering at this date, December 1st, amounts to $79,140.60, of which all but $1,100.00 has been received and appropriated as follows:

Persia: Hamadan, a new missionary; Urumia, Fiske Seminary.

Africa: Medical work.

India: Opening Gwalior Station; purchase of land at Woodstock; North India Medical School for Women; school at Jagraon; school at Dehra.

Siam and Laos: School at Nan; Taplieng Hospital.

Hainan: School at Kachek.

China: Endowment of Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in charge of Mrs. Mills; three residences at Shantung University.

Manila: Ellinwood Training School.

South America: School at Barranquilla.

LEAFLETS ON CHINA: *The Story of Miss Li*, 10 cts.; *Wonder Stories*, 3 cts.; *Ping Ti's Discovery, Chang Sao Tze, Ding Lee May, Ancestor Worship*, each 2 cts., programme 1 ct.

From St. Louis

Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month at 10 A. M., Room 708, No. 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Missionary literature for sale at above number. Visitors always cordially welcome.

AS, ONE by one, the delegates return from the several synodical meetings, and tell of the advance each one has made, our hearts are stirred to sincere gratitude for the privilege of working for God's people and we are inspired to a greater zeal in witnessing for Him.

MRS. DOBSON, Secretary for Arkansas, reported a good meeting with the Christ-spirit prevailing. A new constitution was adopted. Mrs. R. T. Philips of Fort Smith, capable and aggressive, was elected president. Mrs. S. I. Lindsay will spend some time this fall organizing societies, and giving help where it is needed. The field is a very promising one, and great things are anticipated from Arkansas this year.

THE RESIGNATION of our capable young secretary for Westminster Guild was accepted with much regret. Miss Fisher returns to college for special work. We hope to find another young woman as deeply interested, to continue the good work begun.

THE POST-JUBILEE Blanks have been sent out, and we are eagerly awaiting the return of the reports, so that we shall know that many more women are interested in mission study, and have become active workers in our auxiliaries. Incidentally we have heard some good news, but we shall wait for returns to be made before reporting.

THE MISSION STUDY Classes taught by Mr. B. C. Milliken, Assistant Educational Secretary, have completed a two weeks' course, and results are gratifying, especially so with the normal classes, and the prospect of having leaders for study groups this winter is bright.

MRS. W. J. MCKITTRICK is the newly appointed Secretary for Mission Study, and has arranged plans for future effort in our local churches and also throughout the Board's territory.

BY A RECENT action of the Board the work of the "Secretary for Literature and for Mission Study" was given to two secretaries instead of one, two distinct offices being made: Secretary of Literature, Mrs. J. W. Avery, 4150 Shenandoah; Secretary for Mission Study, Mrs. W. J. McKittrick, 5122 McPherson Ave.

MRS. JAS. DUBBS, Secretary for New Mexico, received a letter of sincere thanks to the Board for sending Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Artesia, N. M., as their representative to the synodical meeting, and reporting that it was voted that the Synods of Arizona and New Mexico should separate and form two synods, and that it is more than probable that two synodical societies will also be formed. A meeting will be held in Deming, N. M., some time in October, to consider the matter.

OFFICERS elected October 21, 1911: President, Mrs. C. G. Gilchrist, Phœnix, Ariz.; Vice-President for New Mexico, Mrs. John Moody, Aztec, N. M.; Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer for New Mexico, Mrs. C. R. Brodhead, Estancia, N. M.

New officers for Missouri Synodical Society: President, Mrs. H. H. Turner, Moberly, Mo.; Vice-President, Mrs. Robert Ranken, St. Louis, Mo.; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Bartlett, Moberly, Mo.

From San Francisco

920 Sacramento St. Meetings first Monday of each month, at 10.30 and 1.30. Executive Committee meets every third Monday. Prayer-meeting first and third Monday, from 12 till 12.30.

A PARTY of missionaries outward bound were welcomed at luncheon by our executive committee on November 20th. Rev. W. Clifton Dodd and wife of Laos, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlop of Siam, and our own Jean Mackenzie of Africa, whose childhood was spent in California; a young Siamese woman, a graduate from Wooster University; Mrs. Franz of Shantung, and Miss Faris, the fourth of her family to go out as missionaries to China. These around-the-table talks are delightful.

OUR PRESIDENT, Mrs. Pinney, visited the synodical societies in October. At our November meeting she gave an interesting account of her visits, reporting substantial growth in Utah and Arizona. The Society in Utah has assumed the support of a child in the Mission Home.

LOS ANGELES Synodical Society is always doing effective work in many ways; they have gifted women who are alert to do the best things for foreign missions. Their two-days' woman's meeting preceded the opening of Synod at Long Beach.

OUR FOUR Chinese schools as usual were remembered at the Christmas festivities with Bibles and aprons.

DR. A. W. HALSEY sends our presbyterial secretaries of literature a leaflet entitled *The Seven Wonders of the Modern Missionary World.* After enumerating the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World he specifies those of missions as: the Altruistic Wonder; the Language Wonder; the Travel Wonder; the Intellectual Wonder, the Devotional Wonder; and the Wonder of Grace, as shown by the leavening power of the teachings of Jesus among all

nations, the gradual growth towards the standards of the Sermon on the Mount; the dynamic power of the Gospel to save even unto the uttermost, and the providential opportunities set before the Church in the twentieth century.

MISS CARRIE L. MORTON reports having sold 450 Mission Study Books; of these 150 were *The Light of the World.* She reports forty classes.

THE topic for January, *China.* A volume could be written just now. The Chinese in San Francisco march carrying two flags, our Stars and Stripes and their uew flag, a tricolor, the design red, except at one corner, a suu in white ou a blue background.

From Portland, Oregon

Executive meeting at 10 A. M. on first Tuesday each month and popular meeting on third Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. in First Church. Literature obtained from Miss Abby S. Lamberson, 385 Tenth St., Portland.

A FEW were at the train to bid God-speed to our new missionaries, Miss Bliss and Miss Shewbridge, as they started for San Francisco to sail for their respective fields, China and Laos.

MRS. E. T. ALLEN, writing just after arriving in Urumia, Persia, tells of a prolonged journey, of indefinite delay in arrival of their goods, and of being compelled to pay high prices for inferior articles of temporary necessity. Mr. Allen had started on an itinerating trip. Mrs. Allen writes: "We do not kuow what to expect, but rumors ou all sides say Tabriz is to be besieged. Our mail has been robbed, and all letters and papers, except European and American, opened and read." They are adjusting themselves to the work after an absence of several years.

MISS VAN VRANKEN in her last letter from Laos, writes of the school at Nan: "We are out of funds when the year is only half over, and the missionaries say the school *must* not close." She tells how they are praying and leaning upon God. Why should our dear missionaries be subjected to such anxiety when they are giving their *lives?* Can not some who are not giving, or, perhaps not giving all the Lord wants them to, supply such needs? A great deal of money and a great deal of force, which might do wonders, are wasted on dress!

THE SURGICAL instruments and library of Dr. McLain, who was called to the home above where there is no sickness, were given by his wife, through Spokane Presbytery, to Dr. Maud Allen, our gifted missionary in Ferozepore, India, and are now on the way.

MISS CAROTHERS continues to progress toward recovery, though slowly. We regret to say that Mrs. Gilbert McIntosh, from China, is in a condition of health that will not permit of her return, and her husband is about to withdraw from the work.

OUR SECRETARY for general correspondence, Mrs. J. V. Milligan, for several weeks past has been recuperating in Colorado. She has now returned, we hope, with health established.

STEADY work is reported in all departments throughout our territory. The programme-committee for next annual meeting, to be held iu Spokane, meets every month until April. This is the last financial quarter. Let us pour our gifts into the treasury and receive the blessing.

NEW LEAFLETS: *What One Talent Did,* 3 cts., 30 cts. per doz. and *What Miss Martin Gave.* 2 cts., 20 cts. a doz., both by Katherine Young Thaxter. *The Year Book of Prayer for 1912,* price 10 cts. *Via Perfecta—The Christian Way,* a Bible Course for Westminster Guild, 5 cts. New booklets, envelopes and visitors' cards for extensiou work, 1 set booklets, $1.00; 1 doz. envelopes, 10 cts.; visitors' cards, 2 cts. each.

RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1911

By totals from Presbyterial Societies.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church

BALTIMORE,	$541.29	LIMA,	$6.00
CHESTER,	755.00	MAHONING,	5.00
CHILLICOTHE,	135.95	MAUMEE,	129.93
CINCINNATI,	796.39	PORTSMOUTH,	40.60
COLUMBUS,	226.50	WASHINGTON CITY,	1,075.05
ERIE,	478.35	WEST JERSEY,	86.00
FLORIDA,	30.00	WESTMINSTER,	20.00
GRAFTON,	229.00	Mississippi Synod. Soc.,	14.00

Tennessee Synod. Soc.	$10.00	Miscellaneous,	$5,329.21
Total for November (including Jubilee Fund, $116.00)			$9,908.27
Total since March 15, 1911,			126,423.19
Special Gifts to Missionaries,			127.00

(MISS) SARAH W. CATTELL, *Treas.*,
501 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest

ABERDEEN,	$39.00	INDIANA,	$25.00
ALTON,	7.75	INDIANAPOLIS,	898.86
BOULDER,	6.48	KALAMAZOO,	197.15
CAIRO,	28.50	LANSING,	222.50
CHICAGO,	110.34	LOGANSPORT,	25.00
CHIPPEWA,	63.55	MADISON,	126.65
DUBUQUE,	78.45	MATTOON,	158.00
EWING,	50.00	MINNEWAUKON,	5.00
FT. WAYNE,	24.00	MONROE,	50.00
FREEPORT,	147.78	MUNCIE,	212.00
GALENA,	20.00	NIOBRARA,	68.30

OAKES,	$48.15	SPRINGFIELD,	$8.00
OTTAWA,	318.00	Colorado Synodical,	10.00
PEORIA,	100.00	Iowa Synodical.	10.00
ROCK RIVER,	30.00	Wisconsin Synodical,	10.00
ST. PAUL,	199.40	Miscellaneous,	76.95
SIOUX FALLS,	49.00		
Total for month,			$3,423.81
Total from March 15,			130,737.40

MRS. THOS. E. D. BRADLEY, *Treas.*,
Room 48, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

BINGHAMTON,	$99.59	JERSEY CITY,	$113.75
BOSTON,	195.25	LYONS,	41.85
BROOKLYN,	177.00	MORRIS AND ORANGE,	1,047.50
BUFFALO,	350.15	NEWARK.	379.75
CHAMPLAIN,	8.00	NEW YORK,	1,712.55
EBENEZER,	19.83	NIAGARA,	252.40
GENEVA,	284.00	ROCHESTER,	420.30
HUDSON,	274.00	ST. LAWRENCE,	107.00

SYRACUSE,	$1,115.00	WESTCHESTER,	$270.55
TRANSYLVANIA,	50.61	Miscellaneous,	54.00
TROY,	49.00		
Total for the month,			$7,022.08
Total since March 15, 1911,			38,966.09

(MISS) HENRIETTA W. HUBBARD, *Treas.*,
Room 818, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

DATE DUE

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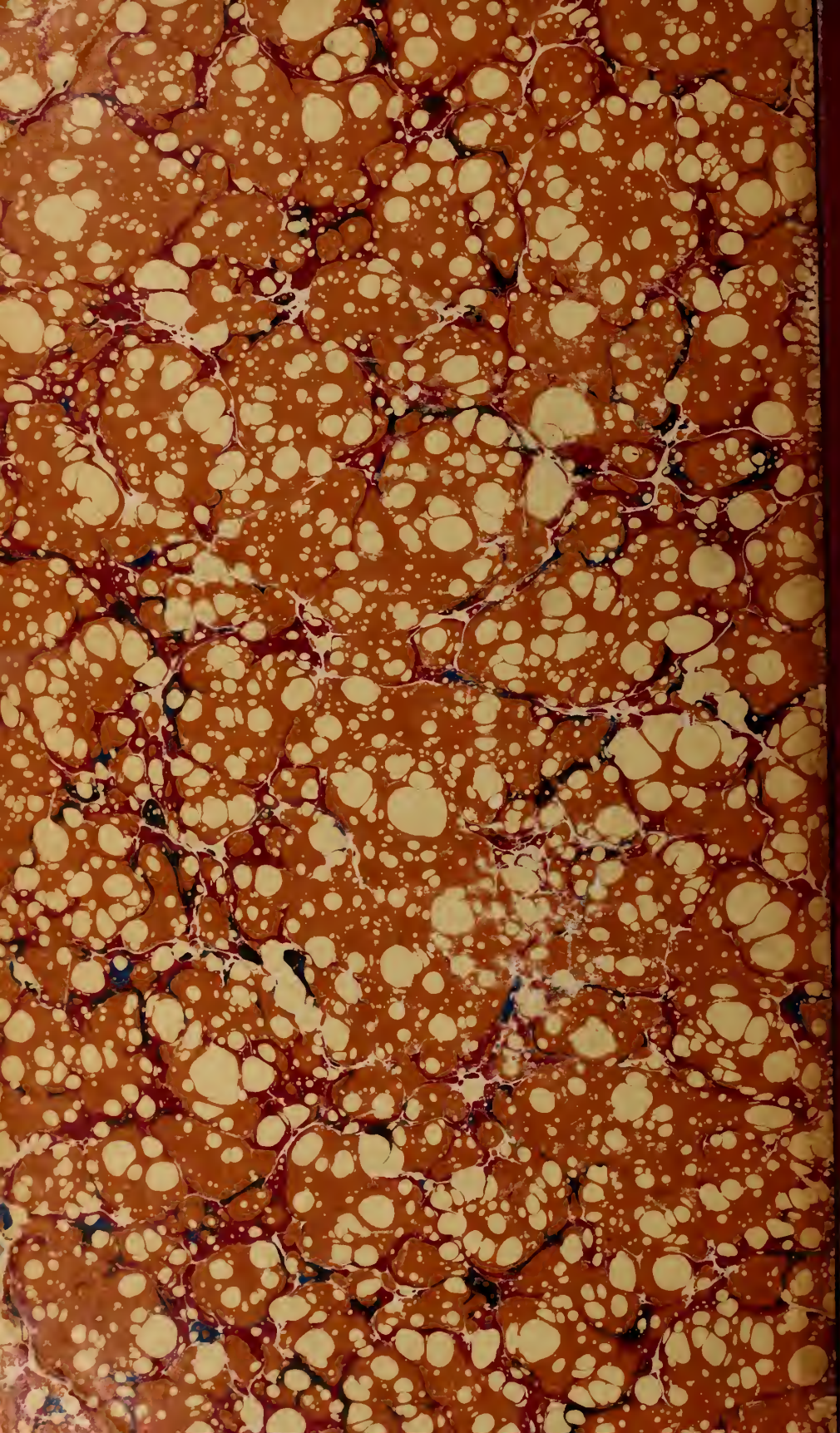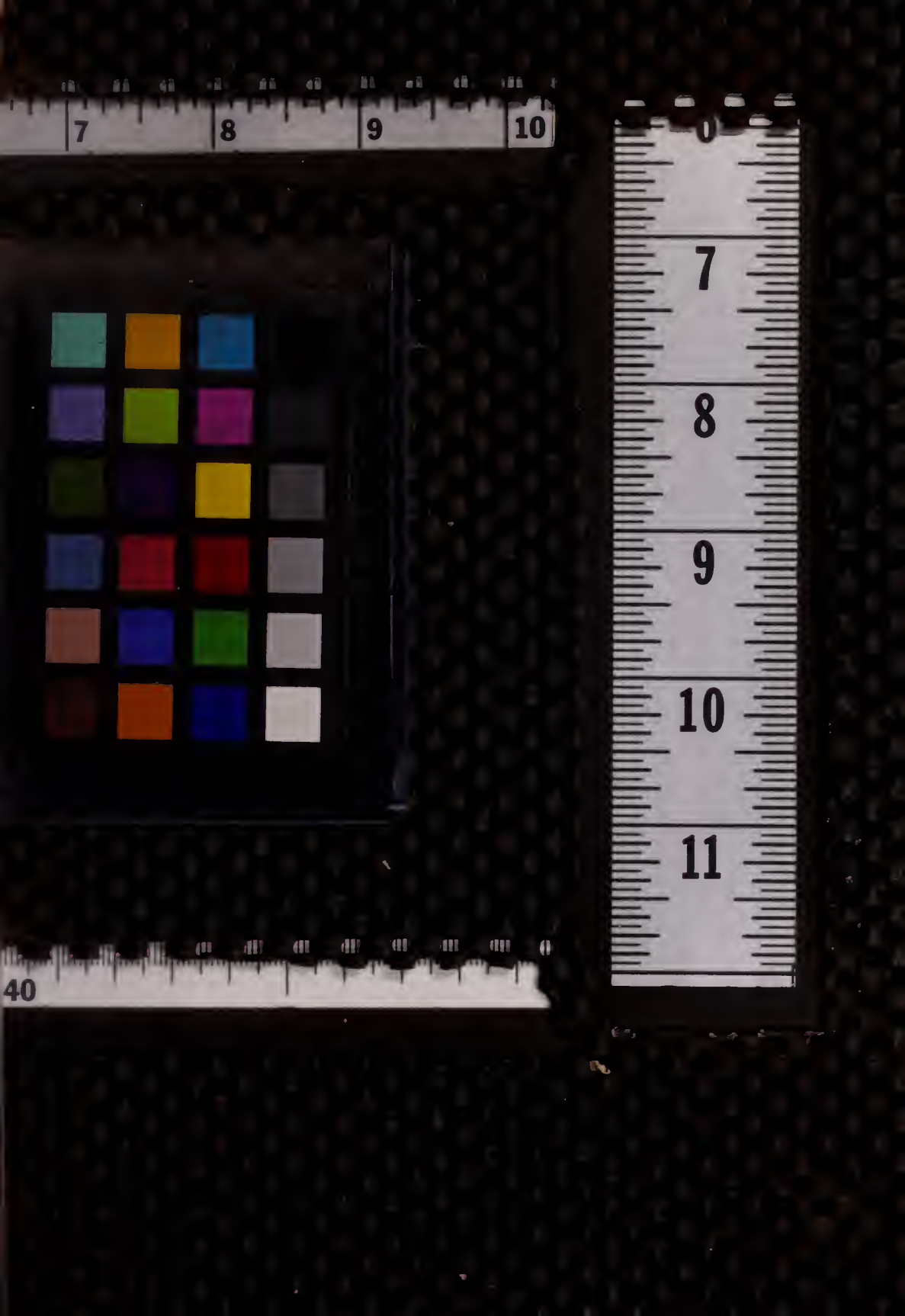
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